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INTRODUCTION

- 1. Plaintiffs Chang and Sun's state action Christine Chang v. Eva Ammann No. 2001-023364 was concluded by a settlement of release, dismissal and order approving compromise on April 5, 2005. See Declaration of Paul A. Conroy Exhibit "G" filed on November 2, 2007.
- 2. Plaintiffs filed this instant action No. C-07-4005 EMC against the Rockridge Manor Defendant Eva Ammann who has made motions to dismiss and for summary judgment.

LEGAL ARGUMENT

- 3. The Rockridge Manor Homeowners Association, board of directors, president of the board, and manager owe a fiduciary duty to the homeowners. They govern Bylaws, The Common Interest Development Declaration (CC&R), The Operating Rules of the Association, and any amendments to the above documents. They also govern homeowners association dues making every decisions in relate to financial businesses of Rockridge Manor Condominium. These officers and manager are practically in charge of every aspects of Rockridge Manor Condominium.
- 4. In Posey v. Leavitt, 229 Cal. App. 3d 1236 (1991), the appeals court reversed and remanded the case for the condo owner who sued the homeowners association for breach of fiduciary duty not enforcing the provisions of the CC&R, and whether there was irreparable injury sustained by the condo owner. Any one of the homeowners may take legal action to enforce the restrictions against what he considers to be a violation by one or more other owners. Any homeowner who believes that the association is not discharge its duty to enforce the restrictions has an individual cause of action against the association and the person who has violated the restrictions.
- 5. See Bankers Trust Company v. Pacific Employers Insurance Company, 282 F.2d 106 (1960). After appellant obtained a judgment against appellee, it filed suit

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against appellee for **fraud** in the inducement, alleging that appellee misrepresented the value of the policies. The appellant challenged an order of the district court granting summary judgment for appellee in a suit for fraud. The appeals court reversed the judgment holding that appellant did not make an election of remedies by obtaining the prior judgment on the policies, because a right of action on a contract and one for fraud in inducing a party to enter into such contract could exist at the same time, recovey on one of the causes did not bar a subsequent action on the other. The fraud suit was a distinct cause of action arising out of separate and distinct facts. It also held that the suit was not barred by res judicata because the causes of action were not identical. The appeals court rejected the district court's ruling that appellant waived its right to claim any amount over that recovered in the prior suit, since it did not waive a fraud by enforcing a contract which it had fully performed before discovering the **fraud**. Appellant was not estopped from filing suit as it did not mislead appellee to its injury.

- 6. In Hamilton v. Prudential Financial, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 72034, plaintiff entered into a written contract for a long term disability insurance policy with defendant, and received total disability benefits from 1999 until 2005. In November 2005 defendant terminated his benefits despite his allegedly continuing disability. Plaintiff alleges the defendant acted despicably, willfully, wantonly, oppressively, fraudulently, or in conscious disregard of the plaintiff's rights. Plaintiff further alleges defendant acted with intent to annoy, harass or injure plaintiff and pursued an outrageous course of conduct, intentionally and recklessly, proximately causing plaintiff severe emotional distress, shock and other highly unpleasant emotions. Plaintiff claims that as a result of the defendant's conduct, plaintiff has "suffered mental and emotional distress, including, but not limited to, frustration, depression, nervousness and anxiety."
- 7. To state a claim for intentional infliction of emotional distress, plaintiff must allege: (1) outrageous conduct by defendant; (2) defendant intentionally caused or recklessly

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disregarded the probability of causing emotional distress; (3) plaintiff suffered severe or extreme emotional distress; and (4) defendant's outrageous conduct was the actual and proximate cause of plaintiff's emotional distress.

8. The Rockridge Manor Defendants Eva Ammann, Charles Blakeney, and Defense

Attorneys Sara Allman and Paul Conroy and Chinh Vo's outrageous conduct corrupting Plaintiffs' attorneys in order to exonerate their liabilities in the assault/battery injury against Plaintiffs, Plaintiffs' attorney Brett Allen inserted the Rockridge Manor Homeowners Association in the First Amended Complaint secretly against Plaintiffs' will, Plaintiffs' attorney Pamela Zimba perjured alongside the assault/battery assailant Constance Celaya who won the verdict with remedy against Plaintiffs, Pamela Zimba induced disabled Plaintiff Sun to take the stand in the assault/battery trial lying it would help Plaintiffs win the case, Pamela Zimba submitted disabled Plaintiff Sun to Defense Attorneys Sara Allman, Paul Conroy, and Chinh Vo's depositions lying that Plaintiff Sun could not claim disability but to take defense attorneys multiple depositions. The Rockridge Manor Defendants and 15 Defense Attorneys intentionally caused and recklessly disregarded causing Plaintiffs emotional distress. Plaintiff Chang and expecially Plaintiff Sun suffered severe and extreme emotional distress. Plaintiff Sun mutilated himself at home during those times 18 being forced to take the stand in the assault/battery trial where Pamela Zimba and assailant Constance Celaya competing with each other perjurying in the State Court, and being 20 forced to take depositions by the Defense Attorneys Sara Allman, Paul Conroy, and Chinh Vo, and being mentally disabled without guardian-ad-litem filed for protection purposefully done by Pamela Zimba. Rockridge Manor Defendants Eva Ammann, Charles Blakeney, and Defense Attorneys Sara Allman, Paul Conroy, Chinh Vo's outrageous conduct was the actual and proximate cause of Plaintiffs' severe and extreme emotional distress.

9. California Business and Professions Code Section 17200 – The statute of limitation for a Section 17200 claim is four years. See Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code Section 17208.

1	Upon information and belief and allege the Rockridge Manor Defendants Homeowners
2	Association, Board of Directors, President of Board Charles Blakeney, and Manager
3	Eva Ammann are in a fiduciary relationship with all homeowners (see this memorandum
4	paragraphs 3 and 4). The statute does not run until Plaintiffs have notice or knowledge of
5	facts to put a reasonable person on inquiry. Plaintiffs found out the fraud on May 18, 2005
6	See Hobart v. Hobart Estate Co, 26 Cal. 2d 412 (1945); Miller v. Bechtel Corp.,
7	33 Cal. 3d 868 (1983); Dale Sakai v. Merrill Lynch, 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 35958.
8	CONCLUSION
9	10. Plaintiffs have made definite statements pursuant to FRCP Rule 12(e) with distinct
10	causes of action - fraud and California Business and Professions Code 17200, showing
11	genuine issues as to material fact, and are entitled to a jury trial
12	11. Plaintiffs respectfully request that Rockridge Manor Defendant Eva Ammann's
13	motion to dismiss and for summary judgment be defeated in its entirety, and the causes
14	of action can be heard and determined by a jury.
15	DECLARATION
16	I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the
17	foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.
18	Executed on May 21, 2008, at Alameda, California.
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21	Chit Chag
22	Christine Chang, Plaintiff
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

- I, CHRISTINE CHANG, hereby certify that on May 21, 2008, I forwarded a true and correct copy of:
- Plaintiffs' opposition to Defendant Eva Ammann's motion to dismiss and for summary judgment; and for leave to appeal order denying Plaintiff Chang's request for court appointed counsel with cost paid by Plaintiff Chang; and for leave to appeal order dismissing Plaintiff Sun caused by inability to retain counsel
- 2. Memorandum of points and authorities in support of Plaintiffs' opposition to Defendant Eva Ammann's motion to dismiss and for summary judgment; and for leave to appeal order denying ...appointed counsel; and for leave to appeal Order dismissing Plaintiff Sun...

To Defendants' Counsels by placing a true copy and thereof in a sealed envelope with first class postage prepaid and addressed as follows:

Gaylynn Kirn Conant Lombardi, Loper & Conant, LLP Lake Merritt Plaza 1999 Harrison Street, Suite 2600 Oakland, CA 94612-3541

Lee J. Danforth Coddington, Hicks & Danforth 555 Twin Dolphin Drive, Suite 300 Redwood Shores, Redwood City, California 94065-2133

Albert F. Coombes 15915 Ventura Blvd., Penthouse 4 Encino, CA 91436 Paul A. Conroy Allman & Nielsen 100 Larkspur Landing Circle Suite 212 Larkspur, CA 94939

Andrew Adler (**faxed on 5/21**) Boornazian, Jensen Garthe 555 12th Street, Suite 1800 Oakland, CA 94607

Edward Rodzewich Valvrian, Patterson and Stratman 1650 Harbor Parkway, Suite 100 Alameda, CA 94502

I caused such envelopes to be placed for collection and mailing in the United States Mail at San Francisco, California.

Dated: May 21, 2008

Christine Chang, Plaintiff